

THE ODD FELLOW'S FUNERAL.

This week for the first time in our lives, we witnessed an Odd Fellow's Funeral procession. We have seen them in procession when celebrating some anniversary; and although we admiring their order and their appearance, and as we thought, fully appreciated the noble purposes for which their society was instituted, yet we were never so forcibly struck with the meaning of their motto, "Friendship Love and Truth," as we were on the day which called them forth to pay the last token of friendship, the last assurance of love, and the final declaration of fidelity to a deceased brother.

We know nothing of the order except that which the world is permitted to know, and that is sufficient to satisfy us that there are no hollow pretensions, but all is firm reality. The subject of their late mournful meeting was one which must have worn out any friendship unconnected with the ties of consanguinity or friendship similar to that of Odd Fellowship. The illness of their late brother was one of long duration, requiring close attention and great care, and although natural relatives were ever ready and ever willing to bestow the least acts of kindness, yet the Order was ever ready to smooth the pillow, or aid in any way, the brother who had been laid upon a bed of sickness and death.

It was not possible in the case of which we are speaking for Odd Fellowship to present itself in all its beauties. Here friends and relatives were present, ever ready to attend to the wants of the invalid during sickness, or after death, to have the remains decently deposited in the cold grave. Not so with the unfortunate being who is stricken with the hand of death. Cold neglect may bring death when care or some slight brotherly kindness would banish it at least for a time; a rough box may contain the remains of a worthy brother, a parent or son; and in some lonely spot, unmarked, and soon forgotten by those who placed it there, the body of one who was dear to his friends and to home, may crumble to dust. But the Fraternity is no such neglect. Every want is attended to even though nothing more is known than that he is a brother; and if death comes, friends and relations could not have paid more respect to the remains of the deceased, than those who surrounded him. Friendship, Love and Truth direct them to do the last honors in this world and when they have silently placed him in the tomb, they leave with him their best and greatest hope, "In God we trust."

Rising Sun Blade.

SHORT CONFAB BETWEEN A DEMOCRAT AND A COON.—Democrat.—What are Henry Clay's present views about a \$50,000,000 Monster Bank, he still goes for that I suppose?

Coon.—Henry Clay is for a high Protective Tariff.

Dem.—How do you understand his late speech in favor of a Bank?

Coon.—I understand him to be for a high protective Tariff.

Dem.—Is he in favor of tearing the Constitution to pieces and destroying the Veto power?

Coon.—Somewhat so, but more particularly for a tariff.

Dem.—He goes for passing another bankrupt law, I suppose?

Coon.—I tell you again he goes altogether for a Tariff.

Dem.—I don't believe you know what Clay is for.

Coon.—He goes for the Tariff, Tariff, Tariff.

Before the Democrat had time to ask another question, the Coon sneaked off, swearing vengeance at the Democrat for talking about anything else than a Tariff; coon skins, hard cider and log cabins;

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

Election November 11th, 1841.

FOR PRESIDENT.
JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Penn.

FOR ELECTORS.

JAMES W. BRAIDBURY, of Augusta.

JOHN STICKNEY, of Calais.

ALFRED PIERCE, of Green.

JOHN FOSTER, of Jay.

ICHABOD JORDON, of Sarco.

JOSHUA A. LOWELL, of East Machias.

NATHANIEL ROBINSON, of Dover.

LEVI MORRILL, of Westbrook.

THOMAS BARTLETT, of Hope.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS.

FOURTH DISTRICT
JOHN D. McCRATE, of Wiscasset.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—We give, to-day, the official count of votes for members of Congress, as published by the Age. It will be seen that among the Districts which have failed to elect, is the 4th, composed of Lincoln and Oxford. Mr. McCrate wants 115 votes of an election. Mr. McCrate is every way worthy of an election. He is an honest man, possessed of fine talents and sound Republican principles. He has been fairly placed in nomination by the Democratic party, and is justly entitled to their support as any gentleman can be. That he will make a faithful Representative we have the best assurance from his former public services, and from his ability, influence, and perseverance. Every Democrat, who values his principles, should do all imaginable efforts to secure his election in November. Virtue is not excessive at any time, and least of all at the present. A man need have but a faint appreciation of political duties and principles who will use his influence to defeat his own kind, and merely personal motives. Let us all unite then, and add another to our already numerous Democratic victories.

MISSISSIPPI & ALABAMA.—Extract of a letter from Sunter Co., Al., Sep. 24. "I have just returned from a tour through Mississippi. She is safe beyond a doubt for Polk. Alabama is, as she always has been, firm and onward. Mississippi will give from 3 to 5000 majority for Polk, if not more; so say their Representative, Mr. Thompson, and others. All is safe in these two States. 'Forward' is the watch-word. Even the ladies of Mississippi are zealous for Democracy. With such energy and union we must succeed."

Hillerism.—What is the world coming to? We noticed yesterday, in Fifth street, above Chestnut, the following wording upon the shutter of a closed store: "This shop is closed in honor of the King of Kings, who will appear about the 20th of October." Get ready, friends, to crown him Lord of all! There is a sign hanging out in Chester street, upon a shanty, respecting the "Bridegroom is Coming," &c. Philadelphia Ledger.

"Which one?"—"I wish," remarked a Whig laborer, the other day, "that you would read Henry Clay's letter on Texas."

"Do you?" replied the laborer—"and which one would you have me read—the one for or against Texas?"

The Whig was puzzled, and refused to decide.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, OCTOBER 15, 1841.

"The great popular party is already raised almost en masse around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The tow that still lag will soon be railed under my mantle folds. On that banner is inscribed: FREE TRADE, LOW TUTIES, NO TAXES, SEPARATION FROM NAMES, FLOWING RIVER, INDEPENDENCE OF THE STATES, AND PROTECTION OF THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—Calvin.

Democratic Principles.—Federal Whig Principles. A JUDICIOUS AND EQUAL TARIFF WITH INCORPORATED PROTECTION; A NATIONAL BANK, A DENTAL PROTECTION, with a capital of FIFTY MILLIONS;—A PROTECTORATE FROM NAMES, FLOWING RIVER, INDEPENDENCE OF THE STATES, AND PROTECTION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A TARIFF FOR REVENUE—such an one will yield a sufficient adutio introduced by Henry Clay to the Treasury to defray Clay in 1839.

The expenses of the War of 1839 will be covered by the TARIFF,—so much as to cover the cost of the Declaration of Independence, and to make it redundant, and finally reduce it to a minimum.

Such a result was too much to expect. It was beyond the reach of human probabilities. But her late election plainly indicates that a little more effort would have secured a Democratic majority.

Returns from all but six Counties have been received.

Ed. Bartley, the Whig candidate for Gov., has about

23,000 majority for the Whigs—would in four years take the back track and give its vote for Democracy.

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BASE WHIG FORGERY.

The Democratic Association of Washington city give notice that the Whig franking and publishing committee are now having printed at the office of the National Intelligencer forty thousand copies of a document headed "THE SOUTH IN DANGER," purporting to be issued by the Democratic Association of that city. This they pronounce a base forgery, and state that they have authorized no such use of the title of their association to any document issued under the auspices of the whig congressional franking committee. If, therefore, the democracy of the free States should find any document of the character such as the title of this might indicate in circulation amongst them, they will denounce it as a whig forgery, and treat the trick as it deserves. Thus will the people of the country understand the morals of the party we have to deal with. This trick of these political Monarchs is on a par with the Roarback romance. Portland American.

LET IT BE REMEMBERED. That Mr. Mc'Kay's bill, about which the feds made such a hue-and-cry provided for a duty of 15 PER CENT. ON WOOL, which under the tariff of 1842, comes at 5 per cent.—and which is the only wool, of any amount, which is imported and comes in competition with that raised in Vermont [and Maine] *Pt. Patriot.*

Dr. Crusty and Mrs. Stumps. "Have you ever remarked, Dr. Crusty, 'gooth Mrs. Stumps, lately, 'that my children have different ways from most people's?"

"Frequently," retorted the Doctor.

"Entirely different," continued Mrs. Stumps.

"Entirely different," echoed the Doctor.

"Well, how do you account for it, Doctor?" asked Mrs. Stumps, inquiringly.

"Because," rejoined the doctor, "you have humoured them so much that they have *ways* of their own. I noticed in particularly when little Benny threw that apple core right in your face, and told you he'd do it again if he wanted to."

Mrs. Stumps, says Pic, has not alluded to her children since.

It was in 1838 that the Boston Atlas said this of Henry Clay:

"We supported him once for the presidency, and would do so again, were we not, in doing so, ALMOST SURE OF DEFEAT."

The office of the Bangor whig has been again robbed, this being the third time. One of the journeymen had his coat taken from the office and relieved of a pocket book containing \$20. But what right had a printer with so much money?—Age.

Missouri.—Extract of a letter from Col. Benton, dated St. Louis, Sept. 20, 1844.—"We will give more than ten thousand majority for Polk and Davis."

The humble man requests a favor as though he were unworthy to receive it; but the proud man asks for a favor in the same tone as if he were granting one.

Marry not a man who is in the habit of running after all the girls in the country; because the affections are continually wavering, and therefore, never can be permanent.

Whoever is honest, generous, courteous, honorable, and candid, is a true gentleman, whether learned or unlearned, rich or poor.

TREASURER'S NOTICE.—NEWRY. NOTICE is hereby given to the resident and nonresident proprietors and owners of land and other real estate in the town of Newry, County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the Collector Columbus Barnes, for the year 1843, has certified to me that the same are taxed in the Bills committed to him to collect by Assessors of said town of Newry, and the following sum remain unpaid, viz:

Name of Non-residents.	No. of Acres.	No. of Taxes.	Value.
Trickey,	4	4	\$20
Jacob Jackson,	5	2	20
G. Gurney,	5	2	20
O. C. Frost,	4	10	10
Supposed to be Theophilus Harris,	7661	766	18
Names of residents,			
Taxes on real estate unpaid.			12 88

Land taken from Andover West Surplus and annexed to Newry by an Act of the Legislature.

Owners unknown,

10 1 100 10 18

11 2 100 10 18

12 3 100 10 18

13 4 100 10 18

14 5 100 10 18

15 6 100 10 18

16 7 100 10 18

17 8 100 10 18

18 9 100 10 18

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